


52nd  
*Annual Report*



1960  
*National Society for the  
Prevention of Blindness*



# *Our Sights are Always*

During more than half a century of service to this country, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has recorded particular years which are more memorable than others, years when some program or achievement accelerated the rate of progress in the saving of sight.

These years have been plentiful: the foundation of the Society in 1908 with the campaign to stamp out "babies' sore eyes" . . . helping establish the first course for teachers of sight saving-classes in 1922 . . . initiation of the first authoritative industrial eye safety program in 1922 . . . publication of "Health and Education of the Partially Seeing Child" in 1943 . . . sponsorship of the Wise Owl industrial safety program in 1948 . . . support of the research project in 1950 that demonstrated without question the role of oxygen in the treatment of premature babies as a cause of dread retrolental fibroplasia . . . and others.



In this annual report to you, I would like to predict that 1960 will be remembered as one of these special years. It was a time of remarkable accomplishments, both in the enrichment of program and in the improvement of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness organization itself.

The Junior Wise Owl Club of America, inaugurated on the plan of the highly-effective industrial club, holds great promise for advancing eye safety and vision conservation practices among children of school age. It advocates full use of eye protective equipment in school shops, laboratories, vocational arts classes and gym-

# on Tomorrow

nasiums. For students who wear spectacles regularly, the Junior Wise Owl program recommends replacing ordinary glass lenses with shatter-resistant lenses. The organization has the potential to reduce substantially the 141,000 eye accidents to children each year.

To the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness community service blueprint for action was added the low vision aids program for assisting the partially seeing of all ages. This responsibility was transferred to the National Society by the American Foundation for the Blind. The program includes research in optical aids, community services, preparation of educational materials for professional personnel and visually-handicapped persons, and dissemination of information about low vision aids. The plan promises a return of useful vision to many partially seeing, both young and old.

To give new impetus to its expanding program, the National Society continued to strengthen itself during the past year. A program review committee began studies for upgrading program standards and techniques. A management consultant's survey increased administrative efficiency. Educational and information methods were adopted to permit speedier and more extensive spread of prevention of blindness knowledge within the organization and to the public health professions. And, across the land, new state prevention of blindness organizations came into being.

Predominant among the problems of tomorrow is the emerging dilemma of vis-

ual ills of the aging. The National Society is closely scrutinizing the areas of research most in need of support. Diabetic retinopathy, a cause of increasing concern to our senior citizen, may be an area where a concentrated effort could mean a breakthrough.

New statistical research being undertaken by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness with federal and state governmental agencies will show where the need exists for concerted action in particular fields of sight conservation.

Within the National Society structure, the enlistment of new state units and qualified personnel to service them will create a stronger sight saving task force in the United States.

Spurred by past achievements and with your continuing interest and assistance, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness can wage a successful battle to save sight.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Enos Curtin".

ENOS CURTIN  
*President*



Here's how we play the preschool vision screening game.

Frederick C. Cordes, M.D., ophthalmologist and educator from San Francisco, received the 1960 Leslie Dana Gold Medal for meritorious work in the field of prevention of blindness. The winner of the annual citation is chosen by the St. Louis Society for the Blind from nominees selected by the NSPB.

The *Better Homes & Gardens* magazine "Action in Education" award was given the Massillon, Ohio, school eye safety program which was inspired and guided by the NSPB. The Massillon plan, the first complete eye protection program for schools in the nation, has since been adopted by other communities.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower saluted Sight Saving Month 1960 as a special opportunity to alert Americans about eye health, and commended the NSPB for its sight conservation program.

The 20,000th Wise Owl Club member, automotive mechanic Grady Key Little of Dallas, Texas, was inducted by Texas Governor Price Daniel during Sight Saving Month. The Wise Owl Club gained 2,517

# Highlights

new sight-savers during 1960 for a year end membership of 21,141 an estimated savings to industry of \$110,000,000 in compensation costs.

Some 400 representatives from 30 states, the District of Columbia and Canada participated in the 1960 Annual Conference at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, Colorado. Guest speaker at the conference luncheon was E. LaMar Buckner of Utah, a member of the Board of Governors of the American Red Cross.

A teacher of the partially seeing in Gary, Indiana, Miss Mildred R. Moon, became the second winner of the Winifred Hathaway Award. The annual citation to the "Teacher of the Year for Partially Seeing Children" is in memory of the NSPB's late associate director, a pioneer in the field of education for the partially seeing.

*Sight Saving Review* published the 1960 revision of the Standard Classification of the Causes of Blindness, completed by a



National honors for the Massillon, O. eye safety program.

of 1960

sub-committee of the NSPB's Committee on Statistics of the Blind. The unit, now redesignated the Committee on Operational Research, will distribute the classification to all ophthalmologists and agencies serving the blind here and abroad.

The Wise Owl industrial eye safety movement became an international idea with the formation of clubs in Canada and Great Britain. The English Wise Owls are administered by the British Safety Council and the Canadians by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

A special course on "Educational Management of the Partially Seeing Child" was presented for the first time at the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology by the NSPB's consultant in education and nurse consultant. The course will be repeated in 1961.

Conrad Berens, M.D., of New York City, a member of the NSPB's executive committee, was awarded the Pan American

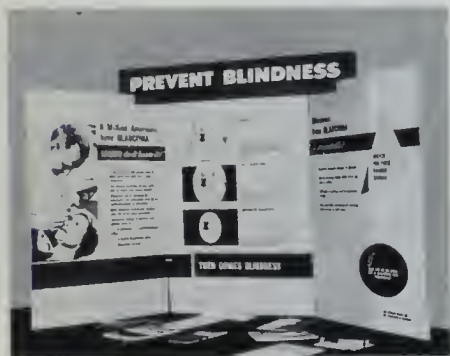


A "G-Day" test for a Lions Club detection program.

Gold Medal for distinguished service in prevention of blindness in the Western Hemisphere at the VI Pan American Congress in Caracas, Venezuela.

Two 13-year-old boys, one from Connecticut and the other from New Jersey, became the charter members of the Junior Wise Owl Club of America, after saving their eyes with shatter-resistant glasses in home accidents. Patterned on the senior club, the Junior Wise Owls promote eye safety among the youth of America.

A new film on amblyopia, "Crossroads at 4," was made in cooperation with the Utah Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the New York Community Trust. Filmed in color and sound, the screen story tells the tragic story of a youngster whose latent eye trouble is discovered only after an accident threatens his vision. The NSPB's industrial eye safety film, "It's Up to You," won highest honors in the occupational field for non-theatrical films on safety at the National Safety Congress in Chicago. Spanish and French language versions of the film have also been produced.



A new NSPB exhibit produced in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.





# Protection

There's no short cut to vision safety. Any realistic program of eye protection demands a combination of intelligent planning, enthusiastic approach and unfaltering vigilance. When blended with *team-work* — in the home, at the plant, during school and throughout the community — seeing in safety becomes a reality.

The National Society made additions to its already energetic eye protection activities during 1960. With the spread of the Wise Owl movement into Canada and Great Britain, the growth of the movement into a worldwide force for industrial sight safety is well begun. Whether here or overseas, the aim of the WOC remains steadfast — promotion of gate-to-gate protection both in plants where no eye safety plan now exists and in factories where less than complete vision protective techniques are used. New emphasis will be placed now on an industrial vision testing — the right

eyes for the right job, and the development of a plan to fight the eye accident problem in agriculture.

Eye accidents befall 141,000 American youngsters every 12 months. These needless and often permanently-blinding injuries are the targets of a vigorous NSPB campaign. Through the new Junior Wise Owl Club, a little brother of the industrial program, and the highly-successful and nationally-acclaimed Massillon, Ohio, school eye safety plan, the Society is hoping to increase the general use of corrective-protective eyewear by children requiring visual aid, and full use of safety eyewear in every school and college laboratory, shop and vocational arts class.

Protective services continue through advisory and consultant means, such as membership on the American Standards Association committees developing standards for safest type auto glazing, ophthalmic lenses, and head and eye protection for racing drivers.

The National Society receives invaluable outside help in spreading its protection and prevention messages. Through America's newspapers, radios and television broadcasts, sight saving announcements reached millions. Messages stressing the eye hazards from power lawn mowers, the need for eye examinations before hunting season, and the peril of watching last fall's eclipse of the sun were heard and read in every state. A pre-Christmas story on safe toy gifts for children was accepted by both major news wire services and



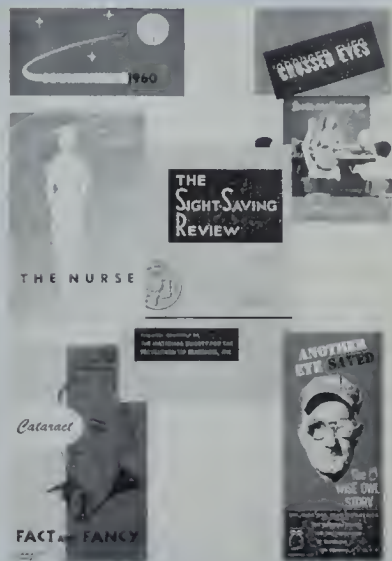
printed in newspapers with a total circulation of more than 4,900,000.

Through the leadership of Robert Kintner of the National Broadcasting Company, celebrity records were distributed to more than 2,900 radio stations with sight saving messages by Jack Paar, Arlene Francis, Celeste Holm, Bill Cullen, Red Barber, Faye Emerson, Ryne Duren, Ann Bancroft, Hugh Downs and Dr. Ferree.

Professional education was again well taken care of through the *Sight Saving Review* which completed its 29th year of informing physicians, educators, POB personnel, and others interested in vision conservation on the latest scientific and technical data. In addition, the NSPB distributed a special alert to all doctors, hospital administrators and others involved on the need for constant attention in administering oxygen to premature babies in preventing dread retrolental fibroplasia (RLF).

Films continued to play an effective role in the prevention and protection field. The success of "It's Up to You," a grand award winner in National Safety Council competition, has spurred plans for additional eye safety films if finances become available.

There's no shortcut to vision safety. Accidents and neglect will still dim the eyesight of 300,000 adults and 141,000 youngsters in our country this year. Nevertheless, the POB crusader would find the longest road but a few steps if this toll of tragedy could be wiped out.



# Detection



Within the next hour, three people will lose their eyesight forever. This disastrous toll will mount until within a year, some 30,000 Americans will be left sightless.

Half of these cases could be prevented and the key to most of them is *early detection* of visual problems. Regular and faithful attention to eye health by all of us would save the child doomed to a lifetime of half-sight from amblyopia or the housewife stricken with glaucoma. Vision-robbing ailments such as these can be stopped, but only if caught in time. To this end, the National Society emphasizes detection — in preschool vision testing, glaucoma screenings, professional and public education to stimulate regular eye examinations, and in aid to research.

Medical schools and hospitals across the country shared in 13 research grants for many important scientific investigations during 1960. Funds from the NSPB and the E. Matilda Ziegler Foundation for the Blind permitted research projects into such fields as the cause and pathogenesis of uveitis, corneal conditions, ocular burns,

the artificial photoelectric eye, diabetic retinopathy, and improved treatment of glaucoma. Planned for 1961 along with new grants, is a study of the types of eye research being carried on in the nation and the extent of their financial aid. This study should show how and where research grants to aid in preventing blindness would be best directed.

The NSPB's statistical department will follow its 1960 revision of the Standard Classification of the Causes of Blindness with another significant project. With the cooperation of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Society will publish a handbook on statistics of blindness in 1961, and will prepare revised estimates of prevalence rates of blindness for the nation as a whole and for each state, and the estimated distribution of the blind by cause and age in the United States for 1960. With these figures, more effective programs can be mapped to combat blindness on a nationwide scale and for particular areas of the country.

A child faces a lifetime of dimmed vision if a latent eye disease such as amblyopia is not discovered by the time he is old enough for school. During 1960, volunteers such as Junior Leaguers and Delta





Gammas, under the direction of the NSPB, provided 69 preschool vision tests across the nation and screened more than 54,000 tots for symptoms of trouble. The story of a boy whose eye defect was not discovered in time was told effectively in a new film on amblyopia called "Crossroads at 4," made in cooperation with the Utah Society and the New York Community Trust.

Glaucoma screenings, some sponsored directly by the NSPB and others by the Lions, civic groups, medical units and others in the POB cause, examined many thousands of adults over 40 for signs of this sneak thief of sight. During 1961, the Society will inaugurate a more intensive program of informing medical personnel, nurses, medical social workers and health educators about glaucoma detection, follow up and resources for care. Emphasis will be placed on encouraging screenings in industry and among general hospital admissions.

An effective method of demonstrating to physicians the value of glaucoma testing was carried out at the June meeting of the American Medical Association in Miami Beach, Florida. More than 770 participants in the AMA gathering were tested for glaucoma at an NSPB exhibit. Joining



in the project were ophthalmologist members of the Florida Society and eye residents from the University of Miami Jackson Memorial Hospital, aided by Delta Gammas, Red Cross nurses aides, and county public health nurses. In cooperation with the U.S. Public Health Service, a similar demonstration was provided at the 1960 meeting of the American Nurses Association.

In another step in the preventive phase of the NSPB program, a committee on retrolental fibroplasia was established by the Utah Society. Its function is to keep members of the medical profession, attending nurses and hospital staff members alert to the importance of precise administration of oxygen to premature babies. The Utah committee plan may serve as a model for establishing such groups as part of all state POB organizations.

Sight saving assignments carried members of the NSPB's professional staff into 34 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canada, and South America, and state POB workers to hundreds of communities to help detect and prevent causes of blindness before they could strike. An even busier year is forecast for 1961.



# Correction

Deficient eyesight is not a sentence to the sidelines of life. For eyes that do not perform perfectly, there are vision aids, and one task of the National Society is to help see that these aids are as effective as possible.

Addition of the national low vision aids program in 1960 gave to the Society another much needed service in its already comprehensive program of sight conservation. Together with the NSPB leadership in promoting improved education for partially seeing children and new emphasis on the visual problems of the aging, the low vision aids project provides the opportunity to help all age groups. Immediate inquiries and comments from all over the nation on the announcement of the transfer of the program from the American Foundation for the Blind indicated a great need and widespread support of the idea. Formation of a committee early in 1961 to

develop criteria for the low vision aids and the clinics is a very vital first step to insure a high quality for the new program. Explorations have been started to determine the best method to make available the aids to all who will use them.

Bringing proper educational services to the approximately 85,000 partially seeing youngsters in our country continued as a major aim of our education department. Despite an increase of nearly 8 percent in the number of children receiving special services during 1960, the Society still estimates that only one child in every ten gets the required help. In addition, calculations show that approx. 40% of legally blind school-age children are print-readers. Noteworthy for last year was the 1,760 partially seeing pupils being taught on the itinerant-teacher plan in which the child is enrolled in regular grades and both he and his classroom teacher receive necessary assistance from specially prepared traveling instructors.

A new teacher preparation center for education of the partially seeing was added in 1960 at Los Angeles State College, and a highly-successful Workshop in Vision held at Southern Connecticut State College will be repeated in 1961. Support for an advanced workshop for teachers of partially seeing, taught at Syracuse University in 1960, has been extended to Illinois State Normal University and George Peabody College for Teachers this year.

In addition to teachers colleges, the NSPB has stimulated benefits to the par-



tially seeing through liaisons with such groups as the United States Office of Education, Council for Exceptional Children, the Illuminating Engineering Research Institute, the American Public Health Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Vision problems of the aging received great stress in the NSPB program last year, prior to announcement of the White House Conference on Aging in which the Society participated early in 1961. Twenty thousand copies of a new NSPB pamphlet on "Cataract — Fact and Fancy" were distributed within three months of its publication in the fall. The illustrated pamphlet outlines the excellent potential for restoration of vision through surgery on victims of this major cause of blindness in adults. Emphasis on research work in diabetic retinopathy, retinal disease resulting from diabetes, and plans for a 1961 conference on the relationship of diabetes and eye diseases will aid both in professional education and determination of preventive and rehabilitation services.

Even today, though there are thousands of American men, women and children of every age who have been restored to near-normal lives through surgical treatment, optical aids or special education, there are other thousands still suffering half-life in the shadows of unnecessary blindness. Improved research, faster practical application of scientific knowledge, and improved methods of rehabilitation can bring light to these afflicted.



# To Meet the Challenge

The arsenals of science and medicine have equipped us with many weapons for a sustained battle against the shadows of needless blindness. Some we have used well; others, for lack of resources, have been used only ineffectively, or not at all.

To meet the challenge of the future, we must:

- *Increase support to research — basic, clinical and epidemiological.* The necessity of uncovering more facts on these biologic and environmental factors that may be associated with loss of vision — from hereditary defects to the macular degeneration of old age — cannot be overstressed. Only by learning more about primary causes will we be able to progress to primary preventive measures. Inherent in this challenge is making immediate and more effective use of the knowledge we already possess; any barrier between the scientist, health educator, and the public must be leveled.

- *Provide more facilities and personnel* — to carry on visual health and rehabilitation programs. If all who could benefit from present preventive and rehabilitative know-how were to request our help, we would be swamped.


- *Make very real to people POB opportunities.* This requires their presentation in such a way that they will act intelligently in their own behalf, as well as in the behalf of others through support of community efforts.

- *Make better use of resources presently available.* The present fragmented approach of multiple agencies to the prevention of blindness must be abandoned in favor of a coordinated attack.

The battle against blindness will be a long one but by intelligent effort and dogged perseverance, we can win it.



JOHN W. FERREE, M.D.  
Executive Director



# Memorial Gifts to light the way for others

AN IMPORTANT PART of the National Society's work is made possible by legacies from men and women who thoughtfully choose this way of providing for the welfare of those who live after them.

To assure continuing financial support for this vital sight-saving program a brief statement expressing your wishes may be included in your will:

*"I give and bequeath to the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc., a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ for its corporate purposes."*

The Memorial Gift Plan offers an appropriate opportunity for making a "gift that serves" to mark a friend's birthday, recovery from illness or other special event. Gifts may also be made in this way on behalf of a deceased friend or relative in which case a memorial sympathy card is sent by the Society to the family or friends of the deceased.

Names of persons thus honored are inscribed in the Society's Book of Remembrance as a permanent record.

For details of the Memorial Gift Plan, or other information, write the National Society, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York.





*The Board of Directors  
National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.*

*We have examined the Statement of Income Expenditures and Resources of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1960. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. As to contributions and memberships, it was not practicable because of their nature to extend the examination beyond accounting, on a test basis, for the receipts as recorded.*

*The income, expenditures and resources of the state chapters of the National Society are not included in the accompanying statement nor were the financial statements of such chapters examined by us.*

*In our opinion the accompanying Statement of Income Expenditures and Resources summarizes fairly the financial transactions of the Society, excluding state chapters, for the year ended December 31, 1960, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.*

*New York, New York  
February 14, 1961*

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

# STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND RESOURCES — YEAR 1960

Total Resources at December 31, 1959 . . . . . \$791,731.23

## Expenditures

Research . . . . .	\$ 70,926.38
Professional Education . . . . .	114,751.77
Public Education in Eye Health . . . . .	185,271.49
Program Development and Consultation . . . . .	111,057.87
Industrial Program . . . . .	40,803.17
Glaucoma Program . . . . .	16,467.09
Program Support . . . . .	83,300.78
Cooperative Projects with Other Agencies . . . . .	2,869.50
International Activities . . . . .	1,410.02
Administration . . . . .	39,666.35
Pensions . . . . .	4,138.32

Total Expenditures . . . . .	670,662.74
	<u>\$121,068.49</u>

## Income

Contributions and Memberships . . . . .	\$460,370.01
Publications, Wise Owl Club Memberships, Honoraria, etc. . . . .	34,814.83
From Endowment and Reserve Funds . . . . .	42,465.07
From Trust Funds . . . . .	17,157.90

	554,807.81
Legacies and Security Transactions . . . . .	204,408.04

Total Income . . . . .	759,215.85
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Total Resources at December 31, 1960 . . . . .	<u><u>\$880,284.34</u></u>
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# *The Society is People...*

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness is people. You, your neighbor, the volunteer, the professional worker, the medical man, the teacher, the safety expert, and thousands of others. All working — in many different places and in many different ways — for the single purpose of saving sight.

Teamwork is the key. Concerned and dedicated Americans provide the financial assistance and the leadership for the fight on blindness. Scientists and doctors furnish the weapons. Volunteers aided by professional staff, wage the fight on this needless tragedy in the East, West, North and South.

Because this teamwork makes the National Society the effective force it is, so the National Society strives to enlist more and more Americans in all the ranks of its fighting force. Interested contributors, active advisors and leaders, qualified professional personnel, and enthusiastic volunteers — all are needed. Join the crusade against needless and preventable blindness today!

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NATIONAL  
SOCIETY  
*for the*  
PREVENTION  
*of* BLINDNESS



1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK

# COUNTDOWN 1960





**... OUR  
SIGHTS  
ARE**

**ALWAYS  
ON  
TOMORROW**

It is my welcome duty to set forth, in brief, the accomplishments of the past year and the aspirations for the future.

1960 was a period of marked transition in which the Society's increased programs of research, education and preventive services were handled with proficiency and enthusiasm by both staff and volunteers alike.

The newly organized Junior Wise Owl Club advanced eye safety and sight conservation in children of school age... community services were expanded to incorporate the Society's new low vision aids program... one of many NSPB research grants financed further investigation into the problems of diabetes as a cause of blindness. These and other similar gains are proudly added to an NSPB history of sight conservation that spans more than half a century.

But there was more...

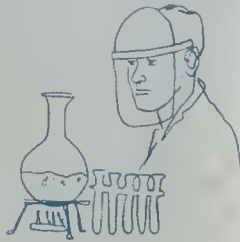
Equally impressive progress was made within the Society itself. Based on the belief that we should always improve, sight-saving program standards were elevated, public educational facilities expanded, administration streamlined, and new POB divisions enlisted across the country. These are yesteryear's successes which enable us to better our approach to the challenges of tomorrow.

The problems of blindness still cast their shadows of anguish, heartache and despair on the road ahead. Despite past victories, there can be no rest in the battle against blindness. This is the high price of seeing. With your help, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness will continue to wage the fight with all the means at our disposal.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Enos Curtin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "E" and "C".

**ENOS CURTIN**  
*President*





## PROTECTION...

➤ Teamwork is the key to vision protection – in the home, in the schools, in the factories, in the community. To eliminate America's thousands of unnecessary eye accidents each year, parent must become partner with child, teacher with pupil, management with labor, and citizen with lawmaker. All must band together; blindness for one is a loss for many.

➤ The National Society's program during 1960 provided for such a comprehensive eye safety campaign. The ranks of NSPB's Wise Owl Club for industrial workers who saved their sight in on-the-job accidents by wearing eye protection swelled to 21,141, for a year's average of nearly ten employees' sight saved per working day.

➤ In addition to the eye safety program measures to assure the most effective use of vision in industry were promoted. Created to advance eye safety among the nation's youth was the Junior Wise Owl Club which offered eye safety for home, classroom and playground. The National Society-inspired 100 per cent eye protection plan in Massillon, Ohio, public schools won national acclaim. NSPB safety messages warning of the hazards of unsafe toys, unsupervised play, and needless risk reached millions of persons in every state. Prevention of blindness personnel became leading advocates of corrective legislation in states where fireworks and dangerous toys wreaked havoc with young eyes. No door to vision safety was knowingly left unopened.

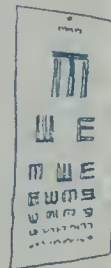
➤ Accidents will mar the priceless vision of about 141,000 youngsters and more than 300,000 adults in 1961. The National Society has the skills to reduce this tragic waste. Will you help put them to use?

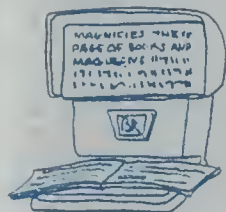
## DETECTION...

- Time can run out in the race to save an eye!
- There is a point of no relief for the afflicted eyes of old and young alike; once it is passed nothing but disastrous darkness lies ahead. What is the remedy? Early detection. Whether it be a latent case of glaucoma, an unfound "lazy eye" blindness problem, or the cure for a sight-stealing disease, prompt discovery is the best hope.
- Sight detectives, professional and volunteer both, saved many an eye during 1960. Some can be counted now and some in the future. Research in many fields, including investigations of the causes of blindness, corneal conditions, diabetic retinopathy, ocular burns, the underlying causes of uveitis, and improved treatment

for glaucoma patients was financed for the year by NSPB with appropriations totaling \$70,926. Glaucoma screening projects, staffed by NSPB-trained volunteers, checked thousands of persons over age 40 for this "sneak thief of sight!" More society-instructed volunteers manned 69 preschool vision screening clinics, testing 54,000 children for symptoms of eye trouble that could lead to permanent loss of vision if not caught in time. A new film, "Crossroads at 4," made in cooperation with the Utah Society, stresses the need for discovering eye defects among children before the point of no cure.

- Every hour brings blindness to three Americans. Only early detection can help slow this destructive tolling of the clock. Will you help while there is still time?





## CORRECTION...

➤ Some Americans work harder to see than others, and they appreciate the gift of sight that much more. There are today thousands of men, women and children with diminished eyesight, some even within the legal limits of blindness, who are capable of living nearly-normal lives through special education and optical aids, or surgical treatment.

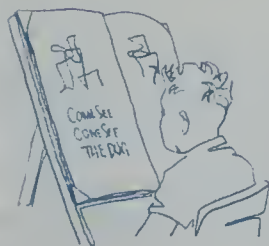
➤ The National Society last year continued its close liaison with local, state and federal agencies and personnel responsible for both the education of the nation's partially-seeing children and the training of teachers for such youngsters. Consultant services were furnished in the preparation of large-print books and other educational materials.



➤ A course in Educational Management of the Partially Seeing Child, sponsored by NSPB was included in the 1960 program of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

➤ During 1960 NSPB undertook administration of a service to persons with low vision. This includes providing advice and information about where special optical aids can be obtained. Twenty thousand new pamphlets on cataract, a major cause of blindness among older adults, were distributed to urge the public to seek proper medical supervision so that much of the blindness from this disease may be eliminated.

➤ With your assistance the National Society stands ready to help thousands of partially-seeing Americans regain useful vision. Can you deny help to those who want to help themselves?





## LOOKING TO THE FUTURE...

- are the bright eyes of our children. They are destined to see many new and strange sights in their lifetime which we, at best, only begin to imagine.
- There is something, however, which you can do to protect these precious eyes from blindness. You can join the ever-widening circle of men and women who actively support the work of the National Society.
- In this way you share in the inspiring work of saving sight.
- You can help fight blindness with an ANNUAL DONATION ... LIVING MEMORIAL ... or BEQUEST. The National Society is also competent to receive and administer TRUST FUNDS ... ENDOWMENTS ... CORPORATION AND ESTATE GIFTS.
- For further information about these effective ways of saving sight please write or call the National Society.

## STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND RESOURCES

### YEAR 1960

Total Resources at January 1, 1960

\$791,731.23

### EXPENDITURES

Research .....	\$ 70,926.38
Professional Education .....	114,751.77
Public Education in Eye Health .....	185,271.49
Program Development and Consultation .....	111,057.87
Industrial Program .....	40,803.17
Glaucoma Program .....	16,467.09
Program Support .....	83,300.78
Cooperative Projects with Other Agencies .....	2,869.50
International Activities .....	1,410.02
Administration .....	39,666.35
Pensions .....	4,138.32
Total Expenditures in 1960	<u>\$670,662.74</u>

### INCOME

Contributions and Memberships	\$460,370.01
Publications, Wise Owl Club Memberships, Honoraria, etc.	34,814.83
Interest and Dividends	42,465.07
From Trust Funds	17,157.90
	<u>\$554,807.81</u>
Legacies and Security Transactions	204,408.04
Total Income in 1960	<u>\$759,215.85</u>
Total Resources at December 31, 1960	<u>\$880,284.34</u>

*The National Society's accounts are audited annually by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company.*

# NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. • Circle 5-8000

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